

THE HERALD.

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ple are willing to put up with this nuisance and to endure the nuisance if the building is going on, but they don't like to be driven into the street merely to accommodate a hole in the ground over which a building may be erected in the dim, distant future.

THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

With famine threatening Russia, and short crops in other European countries; with the harvest of England rotting under continuous rains and her surrounding seas being swept with gales that wreck her shipping; with Russia and Turkey bickering if breaking the treaty of Paris by the Sultan permitting a Russian warship to pass the Dardanelles; with the Emperor of Germany and Austria, after reviewing their forces, rejoicing that high military authorities concede that their armies are now fully ready to meet an enemy; with the grand duke of Baden telling the German army that they must regard the future with anxiety and caution, and that the time is near at hand when Germany must again unsheath her sword in defense of her independence; with Austria, the ally of Germany, deciding to increase the military budget 6,000,000 marks—nearly \$10,000,000—and strengthen the army with French loaning of her wealth and the ability of her army now to reverse the ill-fortunes of the war of 1870; with all this and many other minor complications, which threaten to destroy her peace and interrupt her prosperity, the affairs of Europe are certainly not subject for unqualified congratulation.

When the treaty of Paris closed the Crimean war, Lord Aberdeen expressed the opinion that it might secure the peace of Europe for twenty-five years. His lordship, however, overestimated the length of time, for in 1877, only twenty-one years after the treaty of Paris was signed, Russia and Turkey were at war. The arbitrary and harsh terms which Russia imposed upon the Sultan as the price of peace at the close of this war, brought England up in arms with a demand that the treaty be not aside since it threatened the integrity of the Turkish empire, which by the treaty of Paris twenty-one years before had been assured by the high contracting parties—all the great powers and several smaller states of Europe. This led to the Berlin congress of the powers which began its sittings on the 13th of June. It was a remarkable gathering of statesmen at that conference, and they did a very curious, and what has been generally esteemed a very remarkable piece of diplomatic work. But so we venture to prophesy that it would secure the peace of Europe for a quarter of a century. No one believed it would, and it is not likely that it will do. Only thirteen years have passed since it came into existence, and the peace of Europe is, to say the least, precarious.

The passage up the Dardanelles of the Russian warship, with the permission of the Sultan, was a clear violation of the treaty of Paris, and could have been justly regarded by England or any of the powers as *casus belli*. The aftermath treaty stipulates that the Sultan shall maintain the ancient rule prohibiting ships of war of foreign powers from entering the Bosphorus so long as the Porte was at peace. During time of peace the Sultan also engaged to admit no foreign ships of war into the Dardanelles. In consideration of these conditions being subscribed to on the part of the Sultan, the contracting parties guaranteed jointly and severally the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire; and that in the event of any infraction of the treaty of Paris—of which the foregoing are stipulations—would be considered by them as *casus belli*. It needs no great depth of diplomatic knowledge to see, therefore, that the passage up the Dardanelles of a Russian warship with the consent of the Porte was a clear violation of the treaty of Paris, and gave not only to England but to other powers which were parties to the treaty an excuse for a declaration of war. In view of these facts it is rather a cause of surprise that England did not make some more emphatic demonstration of her displeasure than has yet appeared. It would seem, too, that Turkey is becoming indifferent to her own fate, since her very existence, in Europe at least, depends upon cultivating the friendship of England. All other European nations being Christians are rather indifferent that the infidel Turk should still have his foot on European soil and would gladly see him crowded back into Asia. England alone, and then only Tory England, insists on the preservation of the Turkish empire, and that it may be a barrier to the advancement of Russia toward Asia, a wall over which Russian ambition may not pass. Turkey, therefore, must be reckless to endanger her friendship with England, by granting special favors to Russia, to do which she even violates treaty provisions which endanger her very existence. For let the sustaining hand of the contracting powers to the treaty of Paris guaranteeing the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire be withdrawn and the Russians would find some pretext for being in Constantinople within six months.

Meantime the peace of Europe seems to be so precarious a condition that it is a subject of constant anxiety, and when the horrors of impending war threatened famine, or partial famine, is added, the gravity of the situation is immensely increased. The crisis will come—must come long, for the war burden cannot be carried by those nations; they will sink under it. And when the crisis does come, Utah will be a better place to be in than Europe.

THE TALK on the streets that Collector Clegg will not recognize the action of the council in the matter of the tax reduction, but will insist upon property owners paying the full amount, is doubtless idle chatter. Mr. Clegg is a very energetic gentleman, but he is not likely to attempt to bulldoze the law.

THE NEBRASKA Republicans, in their convention yesterday, gave the Democrats much assistance and if the latter do not carry the state in November it will be because the farmers who have been clamorous for more money and demanding relief through the free coinage of silver have taken leave of their senses.

MILLS ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

Republican papers have for several days been telling Mr. Mills, in his first speech in Ohio, would embrace the occasion to "take a top" on the silver question. It was stated that this projected movement was for the purpose of winning and retaining northern Democratic votes for the speakership, which would be otherwise withheld, fearing, if elected speaker, he would make up the balance committee with a majority of men holding views similar to those of Mr. Blaine. The story was an absurd one—absurd that a man of experience and sagacity like Mr. Mills would sacrifice his views, sacrifice his hold upon the west and south, in order to try to cheat the representatives of New York and the other conservative states for the purpose of securing their votes.

In the Cleveland *Philadelp* of last Sunday we have an eight-

column verbatim report of Mr. Mills' speech delivered at Mansfield, O., on the preceding day. Nearly one-fourth of his remarks were applied to the silver question; to the history of legislation on that subject, the relative silver circulation of different countries, mintage, distribution, etc. In them we find nothing justifying the prediction of a "top" on the silver question. The whole gist of his utterances is given in the introductory words which we quote:

During my public service I have spoken, written and voted for free coinage. I have believed and still believe, that the United States can open her mines to the free coinage of silver at fifteen and a half cents equal to one of gold and keep the two metals at par, not only in the United States but in the commercial world, but I do not believe that the free coinage of silver will relieve the country from the distress which it is now suffering.

He takes the same view as that we recently quoted from Senator Vest, that European nations would not find it profitable to send silver here to be coined, and declares that with the mint thrown open to all the silver bullion in the world, we would not get more than \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 per annum, or a few millions more than we are now permitted to coin. Further on he says: "The mine owners of the west wanted free coinage to increase the price of their silver, but the people demand it to increase the monetary circulation."

Not much "top" about this. Yet Mr. Mills is not one of those who believe that free coinage is all that is needed to dispel the clouds. He claims that it is "not the small circulation but the small distribution, that plagues us," and that the scourge that torments the land is excessive taxation, and then he proceeds with his arguments against high tariffs.

The Republicans will have to get up a better story than this relative to Mills going back himself.

The Utah commission, now holding a picnic in Chicago at the government expense, should exhaust itself in the report which it is presumed to be getting up, for it will probably be the last paper of the kind the country will ever present. Whether and the time for the assembling of Congress are fast approaching.

We had almost forgotten to remark that the same old mud which used to be so offensive in certain political quarters has turned up regularly with the equinoctial. That mud insists upon respecting neither party nor religion.

THE HERALD has already mentioned the appointment of the First district delegate to the Republican national convention. He is from the Reading, Pa., district and his name is Hoon, a pronounced Blaine man. The convention which chose him passed, among other resolutions, the following: "We heartily endorse the administration of the affairs of the country at the hands of President Harrison, advised by his cabinet, headed by that able and intelligent American statesman, the Hon. James G. Blaine." This seems to be a delicate way of saying relative to the administration that Harrison "has country" to do with the case. Of course the convention also endorsed Quay and instructed for Blaine. Hoon has controlled the Republican party in Berks county for five years, but when it came to the appointment of a postmaster for Reading, the President re-neged the anti-Hoon faction, which accounts for the mud in the cocoon, and likewise the monkey's face on the outside.

THEY are making bullets now in the shape of cigarettes, probably finding them more destructive in that form than any other.

POPULAR DECEPTION.

A favorite remark of the protectionists is that the result of the elections last year is no criterion of the true sentiment of the people in regard to the legislation of the last Congress. They say the Democrats deceived the people and that the latter did not know what they were doing. But the Democrats had no greater facilities for deception than were possessed by them before, or were had by the Republicans. The Republicans were in control of all the executive and legislative branches of the government, all the postoffices and public positions, and were well equipped with newspapers and stamp organs. The deception of the public has been all on the side of the Republicans for many years. The public have been finding this out, and the McKinley bill, the southern election or force bill, the legislation on the subject of silver, the despotism of Speaker Bacon, the extravagance, the profligacy of Congress, opened their eyes completely. The protectionists, however, are not so easily deceived. For let the sustaining hand of the contracting powers to the treaty of Paris guaranteeing the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire be withdrawn and the Russians would find some pretext for being in Constantinople within six months.

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